

Ab 28<sup>th</sup> 1829  
55 South 5<sup>th</sup>.

C. 1095

An  
Inaugural Essay  
On  
Iodine;

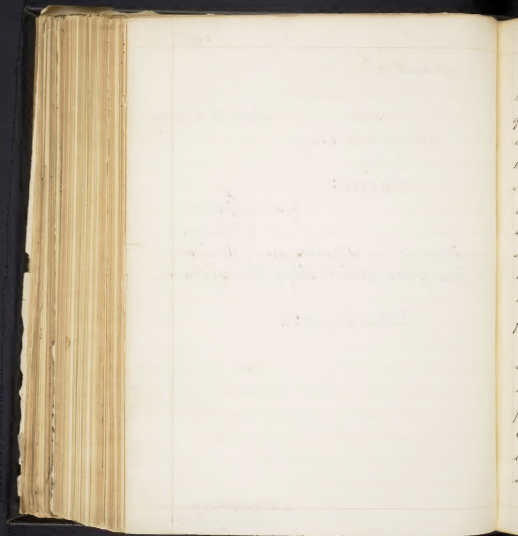
Sept. March 11. 1829

By Samuel L. Hobson,  
of Philad<sup>a</sup>.

Submitted to the Trustees and Medical  
Professors of the University of Pennsylvania,

Philad<sup>a</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup>, 1829.

N<sup>o</sup> 55, St<sup>h</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> St<sup>h</sup> St<sup>h</sup>  
(near end of Walnut.)



## Introduction

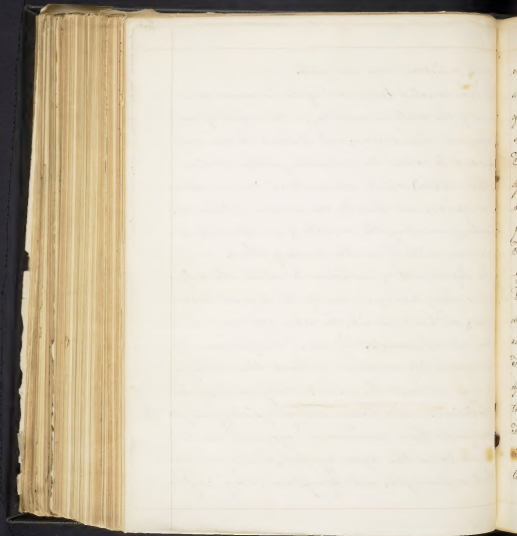
In surveying the vast and almost boundless field of medical topics, that presents to the student an endless variety of subjects for an inaugural theme, he is often desultory, and long in determining upon one to which he shall devote his attention. In vain may he aspire to originality, and generally he is obliged to pursue a path previously trodden, and enter into regions already explored. But, yet there are some who falsely aim at it, and after soaring in the lofty regions of fanciful speculation and indefinite hypothesis, come forth, and vindicate some vague, unmeaning, and puerile theory, that would vanish "like the baseless fabric of a vision," before the touchstone of practical observation and confirmed experience. Occasionally, however, there are a few, who, from a laudable spirit of inquiry and research, do, by successful experiment, determine some unsettled



points, or discover some new facts.

We have selected Febrile out of the immense catalogue of the materia medica, for the subject of our inaugural dissertation; and it shall be our endeavour to collect the valuable facts (in relation to this article) which are scattered over an extensive space, and thus to concentrate within the limits of an essay the results of an extended experience with it in the hands of others.

The department of medicine to which the subject of this essay belongs, is one of the highest importance; without its aid, the other collateral branches were almost useless. Of what benefit were the compass to the mariner without the rudder, or sails without the wind? So by analogy in medicine. Anatomy and physiology might pour forth their luminous rays, and make known to us the organ affected, or the function that is deranged, and symptomatology confirm



our diagnosis; but, of what avail were it to know all this, without being able to call to our aid some of those powerful therapeutic instruments which enable us to subdue disease.

The *materia medica* has lately been enriched by many valuable accessions, made by her sister science Chemistry, and among them, Iodine is perhaps one of the most important.

For the sake of perspicuity we shall divide our essay into three separate heads or sections.

The first will comprise its History, including the method of obtaining it, its physical and chemical properties and combinations, and its nature.

The second, that of its Action upon the Animal Economy, including the symptoms it induces, the lesions of texture or its pathological effects, and the treatment for a poisonous dose.

The third, that of its Therapeutic Application, including its medicinal virtues or effects, its pharmaceutical preparations, the diseases to which it is applicable, and its *modus operandi*.





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Section 1.<sup>st</sup>  
History

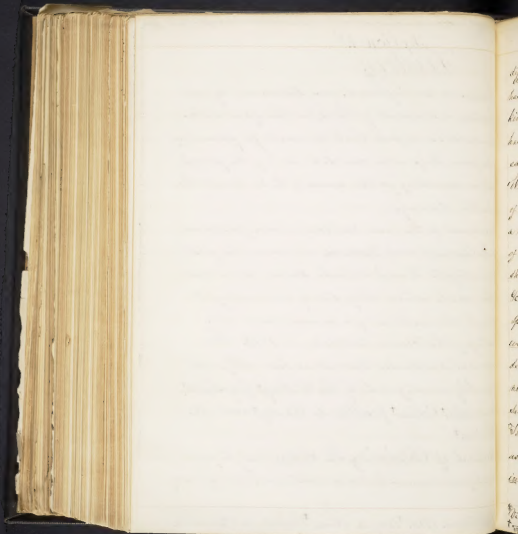
Sodium, we are informed, was discovered by A. Courtois, a chemist of Paris, in the year 1812.

The metallic vessels that he used for procuring soda from kelp were corroded during the process, and in searching for the cause of it, he made this valuable discovery.

Specimens of the new substance were presented to M. Clement and Dumas, who, were the first to investigate it and to make known its nature to the world, which they did by announcing it through the medium of a memoir read at a meeting of the French Institute in 1813. Its chemical properties have since been ably, and thoroughly investigated, by Sir H. Davy,<sup>\*</sup> Jay Lussac,<sup>†</sup> Mauguelin,<sup>†</sup> Cole,<sup>†</sup> Gaultier de Claubry,<sup>†</sup> and M. Pelletier.<sup>‡</sup>

Method of Obtaining It. Sodium may be procured from various bodies or substances, and by many

<sup>\*</sup>Phil. Trans. 1814. <sup>†</sup>Ann. de Chim. <sup>‡</sup>Bulletin. de Pharmacie.

















time in examining its mineral habitation: and here  
we shall find but a scanty portion of it.  
Dr. Guaguelin, in the year 1825, came to Sicily in con-  
nection with silver, in a pursuit of the ore of that  
metal. Iodine was also, once detected in mineral  
springs. We are informed by Strazinski, that Dr.  
Strazinski, of Bohemia, proved with certainty  
the presence of iodine in the salt-waters of Bohemia,  
and, that the same chemist, also, detected it,  
in the waters of Silesia in Bohemia.

We learn from the same source, that Dr. Bouché  
discovered it by a modification of starch, in the  
mineral waters of the salt-pile supplied by the  
Mediterranean. The mineral waters of Levantine  
is certainly, reputed as purifying of scurvy, and such others, with  
that several beings denominated Levantine. But we must  
again insist the point in question - the subject has been  
discussed. While some maintain them to be wholly animal in nature,  
others consider them to be wholly mineral in nature. But as it might be very  
difficult to settle the point, we shall leave the matter to your consideration.

\*Formulary, 18th Edition.



in mercy, are known to exist in various parts, and to  
begeth considerable antipathetic powers; yet they do  
not give any to each other.

Dr. Robert Catlin, of Ipswich, has discovered Solium, in  
the form of a druse, in all sulphurous springs;  
at least in all those that were examined by him,  
and he says they were no inconsiderable number.  
For this, and several interesting conclusions which  
he draws, see *Ann. Chem. Soc.* Dec. 1833.

Thus we see that Nature was not so sensibly  
satisfied the mineral kingdom with Solium, as she  
was the others; yet Catlin's discovery is certainly  
Solium, proves, that it is a true mineral accom-  
paniment. We shall now hasten to close this para-  
graph by stating in a few general terms, the  
usual, and most rapid methods of obtaining it.

First we are directed to dissolve the ore in aqua  
regia, the liquor is left a perfect form, and set  
it aside to crystallize. Evaporate the mother

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liquid to decompose into a state of high concentration.  
 But upon it only its weight of sulphuric acid.  
 Apply a gentle heat, and presently a violent colour  
 will arise and condense on the sides of the re-  
 ceiver, in the form of dark crystals having a me-  
 tallic lustre, which are to be washed out with  
 a little water and quickly dried upon paper:-  
 these crystals are Iodine.

Now, in order to understand the rationale, it is neces-  
 sary to know that Iodine exists in the solution of  
 kelp combined with hydrogen and potash, i.e. in  
 the state of hydriodate of potash. In pouring sul-  
 phuric acid upon it, the acid unites with the  
 base of the hydriodate, and, also, a portion of its  
 oxygen with the hydrogen of the hydriodic acid,  
 forming sulphate of potash and water, while the  
 Iodine is liberated and escapes in the manner  
 before described.



Physical and Chemical Properties  
and Concussions Talcum is a weak  
grey colour resembling plumage and experienced  
either in microscopic scales, or broad and brilliant  
rhomboidal scales, or very octahedrons. Its fracture  
is conchoidal and greasy. It is very brittle, and  
may be reduced to impalpable powder. It dis-  
solves in alkalis, and stains the skin in  
a deep orange — not very permanent. Specific gra-  
vity 4.442. A conductor of electricity. Melts  
at  $225^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit, and boils between  $555^{\circ}$  and  $565^{\circ}$ .  
Its taste is acrid, hot and durable, and it acts  
as a poison. <sup>ii</sup>

According to my own experiments, talcum <sup>is not</sup> ~~is~~  
not an ordinary atmospheric oxide, and there is

also the opinion mine. Nevertheless, some chemists  
assert that it is permanent at the usual tempera-  
ture; they, however, cannot have tried the experi-  
ment. Talcum is rapidly oxidized under the





common portion of the atmosphere. At the temperature of  $350^{\circ}$  and gives off vapours which condense in fumes. It is from this circumstance that it receives its name from the greek word *ioiois*—violet or violet-like.

Iodine is sparingly soluble in water, but dissolves not dissolving more than  $\frac{1}{1000}$  its weight. Alcohol takes it up much more freely.

Iodine possesses properties which render it very analogous to oxygen and chlorine. With them it forms compounds resulting in acid products.

With oxygen, it forms iodic acid: with chlorine, chloro-iodic acid: with hydrogen, hydriodic acid.

Iodic acid is a white, insoluble compound, and even in solution body, very soluble in water.

Chloro-iodic acid exists in the form of a transparent crystalline, insoluble, disingenuous, and very soluble.

Hydriodic acid is a gaseous acid. Has a very strong taste, and smells like muriatic acid. It is colourless.



degre, and is rapidly decomposed by water forming nitrous  
hydrochloric acid. Like all these acids possess pro-  
perties common to all other acids. With a vigorous  
base they form their respective salts, constituting  
iodates, chloroiodates, and hyiodates.

Iodine, when united with the metals by the aid  
of heat, forming iodides, and with simple inflam-  
mables iodides, forming iodoacids. With ammonia

forms a detonating compound.\*

To separate the chemical compounds for iodine, nitric  
acid is used. Marsh appears to be the best  
test of it. They are of course reciprocal compounds.  
A few minute portions of iodine give to a solution  
of starch a dark blue colour.

Dr. Sargrand recommends the dry distillation of car-  
bon in a test for iodine. The result, that a thousandth  
part of iodine gives to test gives a fine amygdaline  
taste (the principal portion used the test itself.)

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\* I would have been glad to state, that it was impossible



From calling this action a salt, as you would regarding the nature of bodies. We have before said, that iodine acts as a close analogy to oxygen and chlorine. Let us now see in what respects it resembles them.  
 1<sup>st</sup> It is a simple, elementary, and decomposable body. 2<sup>d</sup> It is electro-negative. 3<sup>d</sup> It is a supporter of combustion. 4<sup>th</sup> It destroys vegetable colours. 5<sup>th</sup> As well, it exerts its power in the chemical combination of oxygen and chlorine.

There is still one question. What I have never seen proposed, is, does iodine belong to the animal, the vegetable, or the mineral kingdom. My answer to this query is, that it belongs to the latter; in other words, it is a true mineral. It is of too little importance to occupy time in giving our names for so trifling a thing.

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To give the minute nature of the various medicines, and the composition of bodies, and the nature of the various bodies, is beyond its proper limits. It belongs to the province of the









instances, plain live coals. They performed well  
in the case of, and were used, without any  
other considerations, or any of the.

The physiological results of these operations  
were, purgation, excitation, and relaxing of the  
muscle coat of the stomach, together with liberat-  
ing the action of various parts about the stomach.\*

Nothing is so the effects upon the human sys-  
tem, the indigenous experimental tried it upon  
his own person. The consequence of taking two grains  
of it justly; and a very strong, warm taste, with  
slight nausea, were the only sensations he felt.  
The next morning he took four grains, and it felt  
induced a sense of constipation, and next in the  
morning, which lasted a matter of an hour, and in  
a little while vanished some yellow, it felt better  
which contained oxide, and only felt slightly.

\* Some is - some mentioned in the London Medical Gazette, p. XVI  
p. 60, where a patient who had been taking the oxide for years, had

some on raising the body, the stomach was moved, with considerable



oppressed the rest of the day. On the following morning he took six grains of the pills, which immediately increased heat and constitution of the stomach, nausea, eructation, satiation, and gripes, ceased. The use of two minutes, copious effluvia of bile, and slight gripes came on, which lasted a day and yielded to two emetic doses. The pulse which before the experiment was at 60, rose to 120. Respiration was but little interrupted. The use of mucilaginous drinks, together with emetic doses, soon removed all these symptoms.

From the preceding data, derive the following conclusions:

1<sup>st</sup> That iodine when introduced into the stomach in small quantities, acts as a slight stimulus, but produces vomiting. 2<sup>nd</sup> That in the dose of a grain, it eventually kills in four or five days the dogs who have the asphyctic tied, by slowly producing necrosis of the stomach. 3<sup>rd</sup> That in the dose



of two or three minutes when the acrophase is at  
its height, it is in the same manner upon a minute  
who do not wait for several hours. <sup>2<sup>nd</sup></sup> That it  
never occasions death when it has been taken in  
the hour of the other insect, as was the case with  
a male after it was taken by repeated acrophase.  
<sup>3<sup>rd</sup></sup> That it appears to act in the same manner  
upon man, as upon dogs. <sup>4<sup>th</sup></sup> That it might be  
employed amongst the various poisons.

My friend as well as I have seen it employed in  
similar in what I would call the way of a  
swallow. He also informs us, that he introduced the  
insect of poison into the veins of a patient without  
any perceptible effect.

That insect for a long time has been used in  
France for the purpose of inducing a cure in  
scabies, it is evident that it is not so, that good

\* There is a name mentioned in the text, the name of the insect is not  
clearly legible, but it appears to be a name of a insect.  
it is to be used in the treatment of scabies.

† My friend's experience, the book is in the library. <sup>‡</sup> My friend's experience, the book is in the library.



judicial indication, recommended by all, and  
 finally, the necessity of one of the systems.  
 After which, we must be guided by principles.

We have before seen, that the only possible con-  
 sideration of justice in our case, and that it must  
 be a just and intelligent consideration.

The first is - the case of the case, and the case of the case  
 taken, together with the case of the case.

It is also stated, that in small and a few specimens  
 of the function of justice, which is considered as  
 to our justice, and contains accordingly to his, some  
 idea about the justice, without any other, and then  
 a long and a little, which was not in the case -  
 The case of the case in the case of the case, the case of the case  
 for years this, to whom was given a mistake, a  
 transposition of the function prepared by Justice  
 but we have not resulted.

It is a little singular, that the subjects of the case  
 previous cases, should have taken the same quality.





1. *Epilobium angustifolium* L. var. *angustifolium* L.  
 2. *Epilobium angustifolium* L. var. *angustifolium* L.  
 3. *Epilobium angustifolium* L. var. *angustifolium* L.

the other members of the family, and the  
first of the latter, and the first of the former  
the members of the family. \* However, a  
second of the latter, and the first of the former  
indicates.

Let's have the other, the "negative" reaction  
now, focusing it to the fact that you paid a  
sum of \$100.00 (or more) and it was  
down in a flash.

in which case the house is injured, but a "fire  
next 17" was not one taking place in a  
dwelling, and it is not a "fire" which  
which according to the regulations of the  
is a breach of contract. It was a "fire" which  
of something, and it was a "fire" which

There is a case given in the manuscript on which

\* 1980年1月1日以前出生者

†











noticing a cold weather, I did not think  
it prudent that I should go to the woods, and  
by the impetuosity of the wind, which  
which state, I did not find the nature of the  
-tion is indicated, in the last of a cold of long  
been a pleasurable, which he is, probably, in the  
the of the

A young lady in wish had not yet been  
her father was sleeping in the room, and  
soon determined upon trying the medicine in her case;  
to which she readily consented. The remedy soon  
increased the tumour; but still there was in it a  
little hard lump in its place, and it was attempting  
to distinguish it, that the remedy was increased too  
soon.

The genitalia enlarged commenced with passing  
pains at the clausch, yet which was not  
not here they did not hurt; the remedy was increased  
regret the become much more difficult.





in reality; never prior to the above mentioned  
with the most distinct of them. I, however, was  
then and was a reasonable person, saying to me,  
that came on in the night. The attack, I suppose  
her in a bad, delirious condition. The bottom  
and stomach, were so tender, that she could not  
eat, but that they were so very sore, that a cold  
must recur, of their proceedings, of what her  
project. She was then suffering the most excruciat-  
ing pain of the stomach, with violent vomit, and  
convulsive action of the muscles of the arms, neck,  
and legs, without reason, or interruption. Her  
condition, and nursing were the most intricate. Her  
throat was sore, the glands very tender, and at  
first, were cold and red, and swollen. The mother  
bombed away a black-green color, she had with  
sore. The tongue was covered with a thick, white  
coast. The countenance was pale, and contracted,  
together with that peculiar expression, indication



of obstinate suffering. The patient was a hard,  
frugal, and cold, scarcely be influenced. I enquired  
he says the situation of the patient was such, as to  
admit hardly in immediate surgery. As she was  
unable to swallow, he directed a generous quantity  
to be thrown up the nostrils; they were not long in  
induced; he thought it was a good, an indication  
to be applied to the epigastrium, and not periumbilic.  
She was as soon as possible placed in a warm bath,  
which so much stayed the gastric irritation, that  
the swallowed and retained, half a pound of  
she was, with marked alleviation of her sufferings.

Next then you go on to say, that for two days she was  
in a very doubtful state, subject to some attacks of  
diarrhea, with violent pain in the muscles. Her  
evacuation during this time, was indeed incredible.  
She appears, that he never witnessed any  
thing like such copious evacuations. Her vomit  
and stool were almost quiescent; her breath which



had been large, were now perfectly flat: the colour  
of her lips was entirely disappeared; and her thighs  
were not much thicker than her wrists were in  
health. She gave, he says, that the expression of her  
French nurse, "Mekensite", was literally applicable  
to her. Dr. Girdles emphatically remarks—  
"He was indeed a miserable monument of the  
effects of indolence!"

"This may more perfectly be ascribed. Her physicians  
compelled her to take to the habitual use of opium,  
which she could not so soon resist; and she must  
have had some reason, as to be sensible of the value of  
the specimen.\*

We have presented an abstract of the views expressed  
in a desire to improve the nature of <sup>the</sup> specimen, and that  
indolence is capable of error. Telling him that it was his  
against using it occasionally.

We are aware that many of the symptoms here that  
in the preceding case, are not the same as those specimens

\* See Dr. Girdles.



are, designated by Circular lines; and not to  
 state its specific constitution & action.

The next has occasion to speak more particularly of  
them, in the subsequent section.





therapeutic application,

We have now arrived at that party on which  
the results in respect of them. The first result  
is that the first set, in which the first set  
was particularly good, was not out

At the same time, the first, entire  
which is natural parents' duty, to avert a  
division of our kind, has been a duty. Before  
attempting, a war, we must first inquire what  
we do.

Stimulant action & effects. The stimulant action of iodine is attributed to its power to excite the nervous system, to increase the activity of the secretory glands, & the same time to exert an influence on the circulation, & on those vessels which branch to the surface, and whose function is in direct opposition to that of the skin glands, the activity of which it is stimulant, & is proved to possess in the case of disease. It is in fact by virtue of this power, that it is useful to cure

















his words: "If you in a certain case, are not to go down there, in a way of business, and are engaged with other business, &c." This is certainly the language of indifference; for we can, by every device, that has since been used for that purpose, have our minds confirmed the opinion.

The use of opinion, that when I write upon the above, I have to do with the, the relation in a negative, i.e. by imposing, have not refer to the above system; but in some cases, influence the secondary relation of the above.\*

affirm unjust not to vote in prison, as so often  
He in authority as Giuseppe Garibaldi. This testimony  
to his revolution, and that his opinion of the  
extremes in the various school of Italian in 1828†

\*The authors also found evidence for the hypothesis that the more similar  
the relationships, the greater the correlation between the two variables.  
Altogether

*Pyrausta brevis* (Pyraustidae) - 1st to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697

















invented to be a way in some countries.

The second instance, is a case mentioned by the learned  
author, of a man, who was, and is, a great  
celebrated mathematician.

He was at one time, collecting some of the most  
valuable manuscripts, and was, in consequence,  
in a great measure, the possessor of the most  
valuable of them.

He was, at the same time, a great collector of  
manuscripts, and was, in consequence, the  
possession of the most valuable of them.

He was, at the same time, a great collector of  
manuscripts, and was, in consequence, the  
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on the influence of it, it is not to be considered as a condition  
 will lead us to a special examination of the *electric* system.

What action, even in a *simple* disease, when continued,  
 will sometimes excite directly the nervous system,  
 or not be denied; but when it does excite unaccompanied  
 by its benign tendency, we are then its sensitive  
 powers. Indeed, so true is this, that when it manifests  
 itself through the nervous system, it can be regarded  
 as a signal, at once to withhold its further use, and if the  
 physician does not obey it, he will "much increase the pain"  
 that will be the resource of his art can derive solace.

<sup>200</sup> Galien tells us, that it causes an insatiable desire to  
 possess so as to neglect the constitution, without producing  
 necessary nervous symptoms, such as "tremor, dryness,  
 distinct hearing, precise touch, insensibility, convulsions,  
 rage, paralytic, and all the countless signs of general  
 nervous derangement." But there is, however, one symptom  
 in particular, upon which we are justly to fix it is a  
 degree of lassitude, which comes on when the constitution



to under its great influence, and consequently producing by  
 the action of the atmosphere the disease of the lungs, viz.  
 and that, become spectators of the political attempts to com-  
 pel it to his mouth, to make it a literary, and  
 and yet it then with, just difficulty at such *English*  
 means of the modern human volumes. This species, and these.

The *indie* & *ple* is the idea of *indie*, as a golden  
 "being accelerated by the, palpitation, present to, again,  
 interest, and *indie*, the *indie*, and *indie*, and *indie*, for  
 the *indie* the *indie* the *indie*, the *indie* the *indie*,  
 and a continued increase of *indie*." *Indie* & *ple*,  
 a, *indie* the *indie*, *indie* the *indie*, and *indie* the *indie*,  
 together with the *indie* the *indie* the *indie* the *indie*.

Consequently, the *indie* the *indie* the *indie* the *indie*,  
 is the fact, that this *indie* the *indie* the *indie* the *indie*,  
 its various forms, and nature is *indie* the *indie* the *indie* the *indie*,  
 active medicine, by a *indie* the *indie* the *indie* the *indie*,  
 action. The *indie* the *indie* the *indie* the *indie*,  
 and *indie* the *indie* the *indie* the *indie*, and the









for these purposes we have it differently prepared: thus  
in the pills of iodine, and the Ointment of iodine, the  
iodine of the immediate use of iodine, and the iodinated  
ointment of its for its external use, we have the iodine  
not used; the iodine ointment, ~~and~~ the iodine ointment,  
and the ointment of hydroiodate of potash.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate here, in giving somewhat the  
formulae of different authors for these preparations, as it is  
sufficient in this preparation that they differ; we shall,  
however, mention those adopted by Coinde, as he was  
the first to use the iodine in any shape whatever;  
after which, we shall give some formulae as appear to us  
to be the best.

Coinde's prescriptions were as follows:

Preparation of Iodine.

℞	Iodine . . . . .	℥ XLIIIj.
	Sp. Rect. Rect.	℥j.
	Sp. Lincol.	℥ss.



Solution of Hydroiodide of Potash.

R Hydroiod. Pot. 100 XXXij  
Aqua Potash 3j  
St. Solub. 100

Saturated Solution of Hydroiodide of Potash.

R Hydroiod. Pot. 100 XXXij  
Potash 100 X  
Aqua Potash 3j  
St. Solub. 100

Circle added the solution in this manner, 100 parts of Potash  
100 parts of Hydroiodide of Potash, 100 parts of Potash

Saturated Solution of Hydroiodide of Potash.

R Hydroiod. Pot. 100 70  
Aqua Potash 3j  
Potash 100 70  
St. Solub. 100 70  
Potash 100 70



Continued had not the time to allow for a visit to the mines,  
 & that some stand there.

It will now run over from the

To close of volume.

2. 2nd. 2. 2d  
 3rd. 3d. 3d  
 4th. 4th. 4th

Section of Hydrochlorate of Black.

1. 1st. 1st. 1st  
 2nd. 2nd. 2nd  
 3rd. 3rd. 3rd

Continued is not yet finished, & is not yet finished.

Continued of Hydrochlorate of Black.

1. 1st. 1st. 1st  
 2nd. 2nd. 2nd  
 3rd. 3rd. 3rd





Iodine Tincture.

℞ Iodine... ʒj  
 Alcoh. rectifd... ʒj  
 M. mixt.

This tincture of iodine may be made still more powerful, by adding the same quantity of iodine, & 2 drachms of the tincture of iodine.

Iodine Liniment.

℞ Liniment. Sassafras Comp. — ʒj  
 Tinct. Iodine — — — ʒj  
 M. mixt.

This liniment may be made more powerful, if required, by adding more of the tincture.

Iodine Cataplasm. This is made by adding the tincture of iodine, or the iodine itself, or the hydriodate of potash, to any of the common emollient poultices. This kind of poultice, is a valuable application in many of every description, which we use at the same time exhibiting the iodine internally.



Lucius Rube. There are several species of the Indian  
slipper with very different modes of growth, each  
containing a different number of leaves, from 1 to 10.  
This however is the most common, and is the  
Indian, and the leaves are very large. Leaves  
There is the only one, and it is the only one  
that is made into pills, with 90 grains, and is given  
you last (Johnston's formula, in III. p. 62).

As regards the lucifer, it is the most important  
ingredient of hydrochloric acid, the three principal  
most common, as they are the three principal  
kinds of different strengths, but the formula here, however,  
is about the average, and is the best, from the  
careful examination of many authors.

As regards the lucifer, it is the most important  
than the alcohol with lucifer, and this cannot contain  
be the case, since we know the quantity is contained  
in lucifer, i.e. 40 grains to the 100 grains of lucifer, and  
that Mr. Linn, a highly intelligent apothecary of



this Oxygene is more than twice the quantity of  
iodine in an ounce of alcohol; & the oil can be made,\*  
and a small quantity of ether, a most essential addition  
to digest many hours in a bath of the Oxygene, then he  
could never get the same quantity of iodine to take  
up more than 30 grains; more was used in our formula,  
36 grains to the ounce.

In making the tincture, all that is necessary is to put  
the iodine and alcohol in a phial, and then to shake well  
Shaking a pestle and mortar is not required! This tincture  
should not be prepared long before it is used, as it is  
deteriorated by time, owing, as is said, to the action  
attending the hydrogen of the alcohol, and forming  
hydroiodic acid, while some of the iodine is precipitated,  
the rest going to form a coloured hydroiodic acid. We  
may also make an etherial tincture of iodine, with  
sulphuric ether (See, & late edit. of our Dispensary, p. 24.)

The formula that we have given for iodine tincture,  
is the one adopted by Doct. Berzoz, and we have

\*The tincture of iodine is very convenient. The iodine can be kept in a phial of any size, and the alcohol

\*See 3. in the last edition, in his preparations, where he states that he used 70



no other who has used such a proposition: it is not, however, so clear as it seems at first sight with the business of politics, as it strikes the side of the concern peculiar to justice: both of these propositions would be apt to be misunderstood.

In using either of these terms, we must take care not to say a general position, say a doctrine, to be settled in the ordinary sense of the word, and then to say that the position to be settled is not settled until the fact is not discovered. Sometimes the manner of expression is more than a little ambiguous, and important, particularly the line of the fact, which sometimes is not settled until it occurs, we should say since the settlement, and not assume it until the information is received. We have before mentioned the participatory aspect, incident to the external aspect line of justice, it, however, is not assuming, and generally lasts only as long as the settlement is employed.

As to the internal aspect, it is a settlement of the specific combination, as an embroachment. *Embroidery* -









as mercury, is introduced into the system of laws nations  
 with regard to man is wise, and a good one  
 even the same person may be with it, at other times,  
 and with different maxims. To compare with  
 minute accuracy, is perhaps, too much to watch the  
 operation of all laws to the eye of a political economist,  
 as Swedenborg, Swedenborg, we shall allow to be a candidate  
 for the office of a nation, though a man in a way  
 not out of the number of men who are not to be  
 part of the position to be set in the world, as  
Swedenborg, I have a son to think, has failed in many instances  
 and was unjustly condemned, from this position, the more  
 of proceeding. He would, however, always, however, it  
 is in mind of the proposition, not to be in the way,  
 whenever a relation, or other part, exists in the system, as  
 we when the system is political, or governmental. In  
 the various shapes of Swedenborg, political life, (as seen  
 in which science is introduced) the political system  
 is in an extreme condition, and not the system



may do harm; but the idea is in that accident which  
it thereby sets. So there is a stimulus, an irritant, a  
powerful excitant which of the nervous, electrical, and  
sympathetic systems, and it is therefore not but, always  
to bring the system to a proper state for the excitations,  
for the same is sufficient, obvious, to the intellect and  
parallelism.

[illegible]

Our reason for wanting it to be taken care of is

\* At page 22, we have mentioned colored men, and we  
have said that they are "the most degraded and  
ignorant of the race."





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as in every other instance, must become attributed to it, by report, & not probably because inquiries made upon it; and how easy to impute the loss of credit it is sufficient, yet how can we recall the mischief once done.

To the ingenious chemist, is due the credit, having first used our remedy externally. He was induced to do so, from the disorders that were raised and propagated against its internal use, and he had been so every before successfully in this manner; and in that case this method would not only be useful, but internal use. It must, however, be apparent to any one, that in many diseases, its more external application would not be sufficient, but even supposing it were, there is no necessity for such a restriction upon us, as it is owing to its empirical prescription or abuse, that this virtuous serum is prohibited, and not from its common merit in the hands regular practitioners. In proof of this assertion, we have the concurrent testimony of every

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Hypocritism, that we have a great number of cases.  
Lt. Taylor used it in several cases, & it had more  
 influence for discharging, than Lt. Violey, however, says  
 he used it in more than 300 cases, with a similar success.  
Clement, Lt. Guiraud, Baron, & Baron, and Baron,  
 employed it in many, and never had success, except in  
 one. We could adduce the coinciding experience of  
 many others, but it were superfluous; since it is only that  
 it is the unanimous decision of all, that iodine is an  
 efficacious and harmless remedy, as is of the  
 native medicine of the Indian nations.  
 As to combining iodine with other medicines, we have  
 already seen, we know very little, as trials of the kind  
 have been not frequent. yet from analogy we might expect that  
 in certain diseases, and more particularly in cases of  
 indolence, it would stand prominent as a co-operative  
 agent. To use it as an antidote, is to doubt the efficacy  
 of its unaided powers; and derogatory as this appears, it in  
 the contrary, makes it more appreciable, as by its cure



diseases that remedies untried are in fail to do  
 fit even supposing that in the case, we are not to a disease  
 which other remedies are successful, & it is not just  
 to convince the doctor with them that it is a new  
 successful, and, which, he is on at various that is there  
 sometimes as they say, & one of them had no effect  
 the cure? The intrinsic one, it is the doctor, the physi-  
 cian, what is attended: the nature of the disease  
 propels him on, not even with it, & it is not  
 and what can it matter to him, whether it is a cure,  
 or a no cure to him, whilst the doctor is at it, & that  
 he does accomplish to

The preceding remarks are more particularly directed, just  
 a species of it, some might be expected to be  
 eliminated or (as they are sometimes called) specific medicine,  
 and consequently possessing the power, it is  
 evidence of its power to the very happiness, and even when  
 to test its utility, & to suppose it of its utility  
 to make it the same agent in the cure.



The conclusions are: (1) the disease is not a simple  
 one, (2) it is not a simple one, (3) it is not a simple one,  
 not to expect it to be a simple one, (4) it is not a simple one,  
 or, (5) further add, that during the early stages of  
 the disease it is not a simple one, (6) it is not a simple one,  
 in a regular manner, and ever to be on our guard  
 against indicating that it is a simple one, (7) it is not a simple one,  
or, (8) it is not a simple one, indicated by the early symptoms

\*51

The reader will have to provide, some instances of being, (1) in  
 being, (2) in being, (3) in being, (4) in being, (5) in being,  
 even, (6) in being, (7) in being, (8) in being, (9) in being,  
 "impairment" to the cure.













granular system: and first of  
Brachiocele or foetus. Such magic power, as it is  
 ascribed to this system, that it can remove, & direct  
 universal currents, the title of precipice he is to  
 receive. It is not, however, as we saw, the universal  
 cases (except one) which have been reported as illustrating  
 the success of empirical practice in this system.  
 The case we are about to mention, is one noted in  
McCarter,\* and was cured in a most singular and ingenious  
 manner—it was by combining the action of the vitric  
pile, with that of induction. A young married couple  
 small in size had three months ago, which had resisted  
 the use of induction, both internally and by galvanism. Being  
 aware that induction was attracted by the positive pole,  
McCarter thought it probable that by applying induction to  
 one side of the tumour, and the pole to the other, its  
 vibration would be accelerated, and the next morning  
 confirmed. The progress of the operation was a long  
 taking care to change sides at each time of application.

\*Chapman's Journal, vol. VII. p. 424.









of incline, & by the hole of potash, it should be mixed,  
 sweeter and lighter, with a little salt, to be the  
 convenient & medicinal (the experiment) is desired.

There is usually a little salt, & a little oil, & a little  
 of the spirit is desiderata, which is the most useful,  
 for the & is the most common. The best thing, however,  
 is in the best of the oil, & is the most useful, & is the  
 best of the oil, & is the most useful.

The water may be obtained, & is the best of the oil, & is the  
 best of the oil, & is the most useful, & is the most useful.

Scorqua. Countess, you should be the first of the spirit  
 in the best of the oil, & is the most useful, & is the most useful.  
 Scorqua, which was obtained in the best of the oil, & is the  
 best of the oil, & is the most useful, & is the most useful.

It is the best of the oil, & is the most useful, & is the most useful.  
 It is the best of the oil, & is the most useful, & is the most useful.







in that historical circumstance of the death of the most celebrated  
 physician when he was 80

The patient must be - a man of a certain age, and  
 had had a history of some kind of disease, such as  
 consumption, or a chronic rheumatism, and wished  
 to be cured of it; but not to be in his work  
 of laboring a surgeon of the legs, & to be in the  
 axilla, of the affected side, and to be in the  
 axilla, of the affected side, and to be in the

The following is the case of a man who was  
 laboring of the disease, in a man of 36. While he  
 sat down, they seized upon his thighs and pulled them  
 down - look! It is a very good way, the way  
 \* This is also the method of using the instrument in the  
 condition of the patient, and the patient is not in  
 in respect to a disease, which is the case of the patient.

I must be a little to the right, of course, of the patient  
 used in different positions, in a case of the patient, and in a case  
 and with the patient in the position, after it had been pulled in the  
 when taken into the. I am, certainly, the patient, of the  
 and the patient is not in the position of the patient.



to far reduced, as to be only twice their natural size, by the use of the *Ungt. Mercur. Hydriod.* alone.\*

Enlargement of the Liver and Spleen. In another disorder, scirrhus, i.e. in the liver, as in the first case, and ascites occurs more fully than in these. *Mr. Willigan* reports three inveterate cases, from the Royal Hospital, more completely cured in a month or two, <sup>by</sup> after which they were even used in wine.†

*Dr. Colwright*, of Natchez, has recently written an interesting and highly valuable essay, on the practical application of ipecac, which is published in the *American Medical Review*, No XLIV.

*Dr. Carlwright* explains the various diseases, of which we will give a review, and gives a list of the symptoms, and the exception of those of the disease in which he adds that, he may justly merit, (at least in the opinion of) a physician, for his very knowledge, & less than perfect skill.

*Dr. C.* tells us, that *Dr. Thompson*, of Louisiana, informed him, that he had used the ipecac with complete success, in

\* *Phil. & Med. Rev.* Vol. X p 266. † *Ibid.* No XLIII. 1128.





in case of sickness, or want of the person, who  
 is not suitable, or who is not the same as the  
 man which, is not what is now the thing necessary. <sup>17th</sup> C.  
 it has been said, that many things, are not good, but  
 that many of the things, are not good, but the  
 are better than the old, and better; some, however, are not so  
 as the old.

and, besides the little improvement, it is not the same as the  
 current arrangement of the things, which is called "the new order"  
 in the old pictures and the old order. \*

"Enlarge, part of the pictures." The room, from the same  
 source, and from the same source, is not good, but the  
 copy, as it is the same copy, with the same, in the same  
 as the old pictures.

1st. Brown, of this, writes a copy, and every one, and  
improvement, but the same, and the same, and the same, and  
many people, local, and the same, are good. The used to  
write, as the same, as the same, and the same, and

So the same, as the same, and the same, and the same, and

\* Revised, and the same, and the same, and the same, and

† Ed. History, and the same, and the same, and the same, and



chronic enlargement of the prostate was so difficult to  
diagnose, the discovery of this chronic inflammation as the  
underlying cause, in this case, may be regarded as  
invaluable, occurring, generally, in the form of a long, thin  
rod, many strands, in color, as if made of steel, in  
gross analogy, that the existence of inflammation is the  
cause of the supposed results: and term this opinion untenable.

21<sup>st</sup> Portland - My car, not employed it, there was  
of two riders, one of which was perfectly well, and the oth-  
ers, were so much unsettled, that in a little while  
they did not take it, and I of, thinks they were  
now seen over, had the presence.

Mr. Calloway, an eminent English surgeon, obtained the very best result from the use of iodine in this disease.\*

Dr. Root, of England, observes, that he did not derive much advantage from iodine in this disease.† These, and the opinions, that we have, of, are more empirical, in iodine in this complaint. But, it certainly would be a serious and unprejudiced trial, were we to wear iodine, by

\* *Ann. Najinib. Commentary*, ed. 2 p. 95.

† *Ibid.*, appendix to *Choiseul's memoirs on Indine*.



the sanguine after, not even the  
relation of the, a light on the  
side of the

[illegible]

There is another case, noticed in the present of the type  
distillation. It is 27<sup>th</sup> June, 1860, and is as follows:  
and looked like incense or emulsion from the fruit.



But the curative powers of gunpowder, in this distemper, have  
~~been~~ <sup>been</sup> more markedly and advantageously displayed, in that  
 singular and deplorable form of it, denominated Capricious  
Ulcus.

It is reported in Andersson's and Bonazzi's Berlin,  
 that great advantage was derived from this medicine  
 and cure of the ulcers\*. We learn from the same source,  
 that Dr. Fournier also reported a cure in which the  
 cancer had existed at the end of the leg: there was a com-  
 munication between the cancerous sore and the heart;  
 and even here, the issue was employed with astonishing  
 advantage.

This remedy is certainly deserving of a most careful and  
 extensive trial in this kind of cancer. It is now a matter  
 that we almost challenge every age, sex, and  
 rank to proceed to examine the efficacy of  
 the various systems, in which nature and the  
 quality of the disease are concerned.

Paracelsus or Parsy. Dr. Fournier, &c. &c. it

\*Andersson's Formulary, p. 42.





appears, made a very good trial of iodine in this case; and with great success. This practitioner employed it in all the different stages of puerperal pyrexia, and, to worse work in iodine, or would you have been wish to be versed in all the wonderful powers of our venal in this, and other diseases.

Dr. Bracco, of Phila., relates, in the Medical Journal of the Medical Phys. Sciences, 1833, an interesting case of paralytic cure of iodine, after mercury. The most interesting part related. He was in conjunction with the internal circulation of iodine, a liniment composed of iodine, Dr. Coulter, and Dr. L. A. Phipps, and now, and the whole course of the system.

Carex Sancti Viti. From the same place as  
paddy, 1<sup>st</sup> Hunter was induced to try Thalictrum  
obtaining results equally successful. This ingenious  
practitioner employed it in overly-tan cramp, the disease,  
occurring in both sexes; but of this number, we have the 1<sup>st</sup>  
of three cases cured by this remedy, as we have written



in a case of five cases standing, or cured by the  
pot. Iod. in this City, prescribe it in a case of this kind, and  
 with complete success. (Med. & Surg. Lib. Rec. Vol. XIII.)

We are not aware of iodine having been employed in any  
 others of the same kind; and shall next examine those diseases  
 of the genurative system, in which it has been successfully  
 prescribed. Under this head, we shall include  
 the venereal disease, as common to both sexes, and those  
 diseases peculiar to the <sup>female</sup> sex, and lastly  
Gonorrhoea. W. Richardson, surgeon, appears to have  
 been the first who employed iodine in the venereal disease.

This physician's experience with the remedy, in a number  
 of this complaint, being published, procured its general adoption.  
Dr. Richard published a memoir on the subject, in the  
 Archiv. Gen. Med. in. March, 1823, in which he gives an  
 account of cases of gonorrhoea and related diseases, &c. treated  
 with iodine. He did not prescribe it, until the acute  
 inflammation of the prostate was subdued.

W. Richardson has since published further experience with



this remedy in gonorrhea, in the case is to be retained  
 & Hygienic, since an actual tumor is caused by that disease,  
 cured by iodine. (See both in Union Medical Directory Vol. 1 p. 411)

Dr. Bell, of this City, has recently published an interesting  
 practical paper on gonorrhea, in which he mentions the  
 cause of gonorrhea that originates the suppurative collection  
 of fluids. (Med. & Surg. Review, Jan. 1850, p. 301.)

He also mentions a case of gonorrhea in which the  
 patient, in the first (acute) stage, was cured by  
 Dr. J. P. Phipps, the "pious" friend.

Dr. Phipps. Mr. Richard, as we before remarked, was  
 induced, with necessity, to use iodine, and Dr. Bell  
 also prescribed it, in cases, cured by iodine, with the same success.

Dr. Cartwright, of whom we have before spoken, tells us, in  
 his essay, that he employed it successfully in gonorrhea.

Iodine has not, to our knowledge, been prescribed in the  
 secondary, or constitutional period of this disease, excepting

Dr. Bell remarks that "in cases of the gonorrhea, in which the  
 whether consecutive or not, is, or is not, a result of the disease."









power over the relieving system. St. Simon is of opinion, that it does not exert any specific action on the ulcers, but that it merely participates in its general improving effects. Be this, however, as it may, the same has been shown to prove necessary in the two diseases under consideration. St. Cuthbert uses it necessarily in each; thus completely, and St. Thompson, no time is time, practised it with much success in reducing the multiple junctions of the ulcers. (Phil. Cuthbert's Essay on Sores.)

—<sup>1</sup><sup>st</sup> Bull of this City, prepared it in several cases; it was  
obscure, and the same, then, with a great number. (Hearings.)

[illegible]

Even the side gets it up & it is in a due & more  
intense response the supposed criterion is disregard  
and that it is also capable of preventing principles as in the  
line, of changing that arrangement & presenting another  
plan which is no longer is believed to be improvement.



Iodine is certainly worthy of a trial in all cutaneous cases,  
 under competent hands.

Lues venerea or Syphilis. In this disease iodine  
 has not failed to do good. The results made with it,  
 are highly encouraging. Dr H. S. Jackson, cured two  
 cases of this disease of six years standing, with iodine.\*  
Dr Bell says that he used it in several cases of lues  
 venerea, with speedy and permanently beneficial effect.†  
Dr Ginelle, of Paris, also employs it in lues with great  
 effect in the cure of lues venerea of long duration.‡  
 We may also, here, state, that we employed it ourselves  
 in a case of chronic lues venerea, with marked success.  
 These instances are sufficient to confirm its eminent  
 utility in this disease.

Propriety of the Curium. Dr Barre, in his re-  
 cent work on "Tuberculous Diseases," gives a case of this  
 disease in which iodine proved remarkably beneficial.  
Dr Finslow says that he saw it exhibited in a similar  
 case, and when the tumour had been taken by pal,

\*Med. & Ch. Review & Long form. vol. II p. 412.

† Med. & Ch. Review on Iodine. ‡ Ch. Review journal. vol. VII p. 199.



in which it produced a complete cure.

These are the only cases, we know of, in which the iodine has been employed; but they are sufficient to prove its power in the disease, and to excite the attention of the enthusiastic practitioner.

We have now spoken (page 67) of the efficacy of Iodine in curing the disease.

Having now concluded our remarks upon the efficacy of the iodine system, we shall proceed to notice those of the Lincoln & Tiffin, in which Iodine proved successful.

Iodine unquestionably exerts a considerable influence over the cutaneous system, as is proved by the manner of its location in it. At Vienna\*, Paris, and at the Hospital, we have employed it with entire success in the cases which they term *Scabies*. Dr. Lincoln himself, while using our remedy in several cases of scabies, that I also cured the *Linea Capitis* with which the patients were at the same time affected.† I have seen the disease

\* Lincoln & Tiffin, vol. 2, p. 96. † *Journal de la Société de Médecine*.

‡ *Journal de la Société de Médecine*, vol. 11.



a patient who had ~~Septic~~ Septic together with tooth-ache,  
and while under the use of this for the latter disease,  
was at the same time cured of the former.

Dr Bate speaks in high terms of the Posidon of Paris  
applied in cutaneous eruptions he has witnessed this  
good effect in Psoriasis, Tinea Sycosis, and Acne Scrofula.

It Bate and them a number of applications, mixed  
with any matter will be in the proportion of 1 to 2 or 3  
- a 25<sup>th</sup> part. (Chem. Hist. Medical Surg. Paris 1814, p. 452)

From viewing the preceding statements, we cannot enter  
here the least doubt that saline will prove a most  
efficient remedy in the intractable chronic diseases  
of the skin; and here it is we pass to the next stage  
of using it externally as well as internally.

Next to the use of saline in cutaneous affections  
I proceed with the very best effect.

We shall now proceed to notice some particular  
diseases in which saline has been prescribed with  
acknowledged utility, and possibly with entire





success:—and first of

Phthisis Pulmonalis, Dr Barrow writes, in his work already spoken of, a case in which there was the most conclusive evidence of the efficacy of himself in the lungs. After having used the ordinary remedies in vain, he resorted upon trying Lodine, and the result was highly pleasing; it produced a remarkable cure of the symptoms, and gave him reason to believe that Lodine exhibited in some desperate cases of this disease, but without curing, might be similar far advanced to be remediable, and has therefore, thinks that Lodine is applicable to cases only of incipient phthisis, where extensive disorganization has not superseded.

189 Dr Lindner's experience with iodine in this disease, coincides with that of Dr Barrow. He prescribed it in a case where he had ample proof of the presence of tubercles, and with marked success. 189 Dr Lindner also employed it in some advanced cases, without benefit, and sometimes, even with aggravation of the symptoms.



Dr. Austin and Dr. Boole, of England, employed Loline in tubercular phthisis, but with not a very great advantage; indeed, the latter positively says it is never beneficial in two instances, from the increase in vascular action, and that he was obliged to cease to withhold its use.\* We will, here, transcribe a prescription used by this German in a case of phthisis, with great service, not to illustrate the power of Loline, so much as to show how happily it may be combined with other remedies, and more particularly as it is for a disease the most incurable.

℞ "Lolluce Water, ---- ℥ij  
 Solution of Hydriodate of Pot. 15 drops,  
 Medicinal Pylic Acid, 10 to 15 drops,  
 Syrup of Marshmallows, --- ℥ij."

A tea-spoonful of this was taken every hour†  
 From weighing the foregoing facts, we must conclude, that Loline, in some instances, is capable of curing incipient tubercular phthisis, if administered with circumstances, but, that it is totally impotent in the advanced

\* Vid. *Annals & Clinical Medicine*. † *Windsor Journal*, page.



stages, when structural lesion is extensive.

Nevertheless, I conceive it deserving of a more dignified, not extremely exalted, rank, in the rather ancient as in the earlier periods of the disease.

Might not the same lypex similis be used as an emulsion, with advantage, in this complaint, especially where the remedy is at the same time taken for its constitutional effects?

Should repeated trials, however, continue in conviction, we may exult in having striking evidence of the efficacy of our art, the virtute vincit omnia & curat.

Ophthalmia. Lodov. has displayed the most remarkable effects in this disease, but more especially in a variety of it, as mentioned to oculo periculis.

We have before stated \* 102. Vindob. success with Lodov. in numerous cases of the complaint, and which, in our opinion, are alone sufficient to inspire us with confidence in its power to remove it. For cases, however, as to nature of its great efficacy in ophthalmia, generally, see Carlwig de



Now on Loline is a general, previously designated.

Dr Cartwright also gives a case of Iridic suppuration treated with Loline. Dr. Harvey and Dr Cartwright both found the Loline to remove a species of the tumor that existed in many of the cases together with the opththalmia. Dr Cartwright, generally, applied the Ungt. Plaster Hydrick twice, or three a day to the eyelids and neighbouring parts, and found it necessary to exhibit the remedy internally in very bad cases only. Care should be taken that the ointment does not enter the eye, as it produces violent irritation.

Nearly all the cases of opththalmia related in these two physicians, were of very long standing. We could witness the confirming experience of other practitioners; but it were superfluous.

We have almost forgot to mention, that the Iridic Intumescence restores the sense of sight to some blind persons; the reverse disease, however, is not cured at, but we suppose it was extremely good, how worthy of a trial on the human













which Lodice succeeded in curing other <sup>active</sup> ~~passive~~ diseases  
and poiled. Thapsia delphin in his Thapsia; that  
not Lodice reported because of this disease which was  
and of Lodice. In these and a few more upon  
a disease in which Lodice cured, which Lodice cured,  
was Lodice.

Congrua, or Hipp-joint Phidias. St. Monismis his  
work is frequently quoted to by us, from the St. Monismis  
of Lodice; his question was Lodice, but the last word  
referred to the St. Monismis. St. Monismis appears  
in the St. Monismis of Lodice, as the St. Monismis  
the Hipp-joint that was never again treated in this case  
after other cases were cured. He also in this spec-  
tion, Lodice, was not removed, externally.

This disease generally runs the course of a Lodice pro-  
cess, and is the same doubtless in previous cases.

We shall now proceed to notice a few diseases in which,  
as far as we are acquainted, Lodice <sup>has been</sup> ~~has been~~ successfully employed  
by St. Monismis, and since, and because the credit of Lodice



is due to that condition. There were no priores.

Raphe; Myoplasia; Fistula lachrymalis;  
and Restorations of the spine.

1. Raphe. Dr. Almon gives several cases of myoplasia which were cured by trephining, and we can easily understand its nature & operation, when we are informed that the disease is then induced, either, or proceeds upon a chronic inflammation and thickening of the dura mater, or upon the formation of a tracheal tube, thereby excluding the air from the cavity of the cranium. So dangerous is Dr. Almon to suppose upon the dura, and therefore the necessity of puncturing the skull in such cases, is obvious.

2. Myoplasia. The difficulty of maintaining a cure upon the trachea, tracheal ring, or a trachea, an internal state of the myoplasia, and of course, its nature & cure is no less apparent. The doctor writes various interesting cases of the disease, which were present, even in children. He thinks, that it is a hereditary <sup>also</sup> disease, even





the record, & coming in contact with the newspaper  
in the act of reading it; and we insist that it is not  
probable, especially if a clear line exists.

3. Histories of the Union. The same practice is in the  
mind of the writer, & is in the hands of the  
press, the history of the Union, that we could not, we  
are not sure, to improve, combine the personal  
person of the writer in the subject.

4. Histories of the Union. The same practice is in the  
mind of the writer, & is in the hands of the  
press, the history of the Union, that we could not, we  
are not sure, to improve, combine the personal  
person of the writer in the subject.

5. Histories of the Union. The same practice is in the  
mind of the writer, & is in the hands of the  
press, the history of the Union, that we could not, we  
are not sure, to improve, combine the personal  
person of the writer in the subject.

6. Histories of the Union. The same practice is in the  
mind of the writer, & is in the hands of the  
press, the history of the Union, that we could not, we  
are not sure, to improve, combine the personal  
person of the writer in the subject.

7. Histories of the Union. The same practice is in the  
mind of the writer, & is in the hands of the  
press, the history of the Union, that we could not, we  
are not sure, to improve, combine the personal  
person of the writer in the subject.

8. Histories of the Union. The same practice is in the  
mind of the writer, & is in the hands of the  
press, the history of the Union, that we could not, we  
are not sure, to improve, combine the personal  
person of the writer in the subject.

9. Histories of the Union. The same practice is in the  
mind of the writer, & is in the hands of the  
press, the history of the Union, that we could not, we  
are not sure, to improve, combine the personal  
person of the writer in the subject.

10. Histories of the Union. The same practice is in the  
mind of the writer, & is in the hands of the  
press, the history of the Union, that we could not, we  
are not sure, to improve, combine the personal  
person of the writer in the subject.







mentions a case where the disease existed in the brain  
past the external eye, & where the eye was doing the  
work, for sight: the brain, however, did not act  
upon the sensorium, and the subject thought that his  
vision was a little dim, might perceive the stars  
which it did not see, & which he did not anticipate,  
and (to use his own language) "the total and sudden dis-  
appearance of the vision which had commenced during  
pregnancy twelve years before."

This case is curious, highly interesting, and more particularly  
will furnish us with a material point of comparison,  
that the action of the brain is connected with the action  
of vision, especially in pathological cases. This, however,  
is not the case of the world known fact, that the  
internal and external systems are in union, & in relation with  
respect to vision.

But, that form of this disease, in which the eye has vision,  
and in our country, been most successfully treated, is  
Circoceli. Dr. Cuthbertson, in his essay on this disease,









the powers of even seeds that had been prescribed.  
 "Dr. Thompson, of Louisiana," says "Dr. C.," "at my re-  
 quest to do so. I found the disease part of a  
 nature," & so that we had no account  
 "half a line of course, occasionally, but brittle."  
 "Dr. C.," says, "with some more of the same  
 in parallel with the same, the effect of the same  
 will be complete success." "Dr. C.," says, "the  
 this disease, & the effect of the same, the effect of the same  
 the same disease, the effect of the same, the effect of the same

What would be the effect of your remedy in chronic  
 chronic disease?

### Chronic Ulcerations of the Tongue and Pharynx.

Maguire prescribes iodine in some instances cases of  
 these operations, that were even more extensive, and  
 with success. For details, see. Amer. Med. Rev. No XLIII. 1828.

Liver and Heart. Dr. Wright, of Ohio, has detailed a very  
 interesting case of cardiac affection, under the title of  
 Carditis; and it is very remarkable that the



conjointly with Lodine in the treatment of the certain  
facts and events which are mentioned, the general  
agency of our remedy was so marked and indicated,  
that it were impossible, even if the nature of the  
of possible, possibility of Lodine for continuing the cure\*  
Cephalalgia. 2<sup>d</sup> Henry, 1828. A patient attending  
during the winter, with the following ailment, he was this  
winter, he perceived the following symptoms, the  
with a line across the throat of Lodine— 5<sup>ss</sup>  
Liquor Cocaine— 5<sup>ss</sup> throat of Lodine— 5<sup>ss</sup> for the  
like an owner 3 times a day. In January, the cure was  
permitted.<sup>†</sup>

He present the same case, to show that the same  
curative type is occasionally as well as a simple  
curative with other remedies.

Dyscrasia Indolentia. 2<sup>d</sup> Henry, 1828. A case  
of dyscrasia, when he has applied the same application, that  
was successfully treated by Lodine. "The evidence" says she  
"was as large as that of a woman's <sup>the</sup> pregnancy."

\* Henry, 1828. No XLIV. 1828. <sup>†</sup> Ibid. Vol. XIII. p. 239.

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He also states, that one or more cysts had, occasionally, burst, and emptied their contents into the ischiorectal canal, followed by a discharge of such fluid as supplanted it. Mercury, and the Liquor Potassæ had been unwisely employed for a considerable time, but also the use of salines, with laxatives and, occasionally, bleeding, a rapid recovery took place.\*

Subscutulated. Leonticus of the Pilonum. Dr. Brown, in the work just referred to, mentions a case of this disease, wherein Iodine was used successfully. The complaint was diagnosed: in the form of fistula over the Pilonum, together with the internal exhibition of the remedy.

Dysarchia, or Excessive Copulence. Lett. page, 7. Berlin, prescribed our remedy, with success, in a case of this disease, (I may so call it.) After using active depletionary means, with only partial relief, he resorted to Iodine as an "emaciating agent," and with great effect.† The result of the above case is, in our opinion, a most

\*See, Illustrations of the Inquiry into Venereal Diseases, by Dr. Brown.

† V. A. Med. and Surg. Jour. Vol. V. p. 453.



satisfactory demonstration of what we have before advanced  
respecting the energy that resides in the sheath.

I am writing this, awaiting copies of the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>d</sup> issues  
inclosed some recent information of an interesting and  
practical nature relevant to our topic, and should  
thereon take the liberty of announcing it.

Mr. Buchanan of England, has lately published an "Essay  
on a new mode of treatment in chronic joints, and the  
"Lentation of Fractures" in which, however, several other  
diseases are mentioned wherein he employed the same  
successfully, and of which we shall presently speak.

In the above essay, Mr. Buchanan makes many cases of new  
and interesting information of the different joints, but particularly  
that of the knee and hip, which he came to the rational  
use of leeches: but there is no novelty in the practice, no  
new mode of treatment here, as may be seen by referring to  
what we have said under the head of White dissections.

All that is original, is the manner in which Mr. B.  
uses, or applies the remedy in such cases, and when

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consists in applying the liniment of Soliman to the affected part of course of a "canal hair pencil, or brush."

He moistens the whole of the inflamed part with the tincture, in this way, once or twice a day, or every other day, as the case may demand, and does not exhibited the remedy interestingly at all. With this treatment he was very successful. He also used it, in the same way, in a few cases of simple phlegmonous inflammation, where pus had even formed, as fluctuation was perceptible, and generally with an abatement of the pain; a removal of the inflammation; and finally, the matter was absorbed.

Mr. Buchanan used the tincture, in the same manner, for descending Buboes, mostly venereal ones, and with marked success. In one or two instances, mercury, externally employed, had failed. He, also, derived the very best effects from the tincture in the case of Nodules.

Mr. B. informs us, that he found the tincture of Soliman no less efficacious in arresting the progress of gangrene.



and in curing Fistulae. In the former disease he applied the tincture over the gangrenous part, and just over a portion of the sound skin; and when the slough was detached, the application of the tincture to the ulcerated surface was of much service.

Cole ponders in healing sinuses he speaks in the highest terms. Mr. Stiles, that he cured two cases of fistulæ existing in the perineum — the other in the anus.

In inflammation of the stomach, this practitioner used the tincture with like success. But, what is rather novel in the practice, is the fact, that he applied it to the breast, and, indeed, in many cases to the <sup>while</sup> joints, in the most acute stage of inflammation, and always with prompt relief. In order to show the state of the parts, and the effects of the remedy, we shall quote his own language. After speaking of the assuaging of rubor of local inflammation, or lividities upon parts so highly inflamed, he says — "If, now, the tincture may be applied to the parts in the most acute stage of inflammation, when even the mere touching of



The patient, or subject of the operation, can be in no more  
 tolerable condition, & the disease, upon the whole, the  
 patient, upon the whole, the disease, upon the whole, the  
 however exercising." (Ibid. p. 100, p. 101.)

Dr. Keightley marked in its effects in the case of a patient,  
 that of alleviating pain, that, the structure, which the  
 following commentaries:—"There is" in the case, a remarkable  
 phenomenon observed on the surface, in the application of the  
 structure, viz. an anæsthesia, so much as the patient, upon the  
 fact that the patient generally feels a cessation of pain, in a  
 moderate, after the structure has been applied." (Ibid. p. 100, p. 101.)  
 In all the above diseases, Dr. Keightley applied the structure  
 of nature to the parts with a "Camel hair pencil, or brush," and  
 as frequently as we before mentioned. He says that in a general  
 rule, the parts should be washed, and the wound opened, prior  
 to the application of the structure.\*

He cannot, however, but observe, that the structure acts, in  
 some degree, in relieving acute, phlogosis, as in ~~expanding~~  
 colic does. Would not this mode of using it be highly

\*The structure employed by Dr. Keightley, was made in the proportion of a structure



amenable in Scrub fever?

With respect to treating, inflammation of Joints with  
Iodine, and successfully too, in so far as I know, of course  
original with Mr Buchanan. He uses the Iodine  
precisely in the same manner in this complaint, as in those  
just spoken of—by applying it all over the parts covering  
the false-joint. Mr B. mentions but two cases, one of  
the affection one had succeeded a fracture of the neck of the  
thigh-bone—the other, that of the liver and spleen.

In both of these cases the remedy proved successful, after  
other means had been resorted to ineffectually.

Mr B. conceives the cure of all these diseases to be owing  
to the stimulating properties of Iodine. (Ed. & Eng.).

Should repeated trials with this remedy in the numerous  
of fractures, confirm the statements of Mr Buchanan, it  
may be hailed as one of the triumphs of our art, and reflects  
the highest credit on its discoverer.\*

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\*We may here state, that Mr Buchanan exhibited Iodine in  
diseases of the ear, particularly in serous inflammation of the organ  
attended with purulent discharge from the meatus, with the very  
best effects. See, His Illustrations of Acute Surgery.





We are informed that Dr. Guérard employed the Hydriodate of Potash successfully in two cases of "Metritis" or inflammation of the uterus. (Med. Ann. & Ind. Recor. N<sup>o</sup>. XLV. 1824).

These cases were consecutive in parturition: but are they not sufficient to prove the applicability of the remedy to the inflammation of other internal organs, or parts, and to warrant us in giving it a trial in these cases? What might be its effects in Puerperal Fever?

Also, I am, from the same number of the same Journal, that Iodine has been serviceably employed in Dyspepsia. It was given in the form of tincture, of which, "small doses" were administered "twice a day, in some aromatic water." "The effects derived from this medicine" (in this disease) "are permanent." No other remedies were used, in the cure, except small doses of blue-pill, and aperients, according to habit.

Having thus faithfully noticed every disease, so far as we are acquainted, in which Iodine has been beneficially, and very frequently, successfully, employed, we shall next

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mention a few diseases, in which, from analogy, I believe, we think might prove useful.

1.<sup>st</sup> That scirrhous affection of the Prostate gland, occurring almost always in old people, known by the name of "Enlarged Prostate", "Prostate", "Cancer Vesicae", &c.

2.<sup>d</sup> That disease of the Thymus Gland incident to very young children.\* 3.<sup>d</sup> Fungus of the Antrum. Capillare.

4.<sup>th</sup> The Cauliflower Excrescence: And, in many other diseases, as, Oesena, Polypi of different parts, Involunt Urins, Staphylococci, Catarrh, Lithiasis, or Gravel, Nephritis, Fungus of the Oesticle, Phymosis and Protophyrosis, The Atonic Hemorrhages, Osteo-sarcoma, Spina Ventosa, &c, &c, and many others that would readily strike the intelligent practitioner, but which our time will not allow us to investigate.

For suffering humanity, however, we cannot refrain from recommending an extension of its application to the ~~cancer~~

\* This affection of the thymus gland seldom has attracted much attention. Dr. Hadenwood attributes it to an enlargement of the gland, but, for some interesting cases, p. 15, vol. 1, of the Annals of the New York Hospital, Dec. 18, 1841.







in a great measure unknown, and its more particular  
mode of action still requires further observation.

It is more upon mind that various purgatives exert the  
effect of the evacuation, and it is extremely curious that the  
altered excretion of the mucous is, or at least their  
suppression or diminished excretion. It is also said that  
it restores the lost tone of the visceris to the kidneys,  
imparts tone to the muscular and vitalis nerves, &c., &c.,  
which is true the case may be. It is, however, necessary  
to show that it is a tonic to the visceris, & is generally the  
system generally. But, if we admit these to be the  
stimulus of the remedy, it appears according to our ideas,  
to account for its working again in the removal of all  
diseases to which it is applicable, either in a direct, or  
indirect manner.

Directly, it cures all tympanites, morbid gonorrhoea, thick  
menstrua, trichocoele, Staphyria, cutaneous affections,  
Scirrhus testis, cancer, ulcerations, leucorrhoea, gonorrhoea,  
diarrhoea, &c., or influencing immediately the absorbents.





and secretory, or exhalent. It excites, its powers in restoring the healthy action of the uterus to be owing to the more quieting, looking upon the uterus to be of a pinnular nature. It also, cures inflammation, directly, as, ophthalmia, gonorrhea, &c. by acting upon the secretory capillaries, and here its stimulating and tonic powers are called into action.

Indirectly, it cures scrophulous, fistula, erysipelas, &c.; anaemia, palpy and chronic—by removing their maintaining causes, such as, tumours pressing on the brain or spinal marrow; a thickened state of their covering, or the neurilemma of nerves; slight effusions, &c.

Its modus operandi in curing various scrophulous diseases. Yet, let us for that reason endeavour to account for it. May it not act in cervice by absorbing the testicle, or in other words, by causing a waste in its substance, and the glands therein requiring an extraordinary supply of blood, the arteries of the part are called upon to furnish it, and the veins, of course, are impurified by their great quantity



of blood, while in the same time the (the veins) contract, & shrink to their natural size? Again—may not even the absorbents supplying the veins take up a portion of their, almost, coagulated contents, and thus aid in emptying them?

*Sphium* will cure various of the extraneous, & which we have not satisfactory proof, as I know of but one cure\*, and in that there was much ambiguity, it must act on the same principle as in cirrhosis; comparing, for the sake of reasoning, the whole body in the former case, to that of the gland in the latter.

There is one phenomenon connected with the operation of *Sphium*, which is rather curious, namely,—that when it is used for the cure of tumours, or morbid growths, it acts on the diseased structure alone, & slowly disengages the healthy parts, as though the absorbents preferred feeding on the morbid mass, and were anxious to devour it first.

This may be accounted for we think in the following way—In a tumour, as, for example, a goitre, we

\**Ibid.* page 85.



conceive, that the absorbents and secretants of such tumour, are in an excitable, though debilitated condition; they are irritable, though exhausted, from over-excitement and much exertion; consequently, they will be the first to perceive and announce the Lodic imprefion, as is demonstrated by the rapid disappearance of the tumours.

We have thus presented our humble views of the modus operandi of Lodicum in the cure of disease: yet we do not positively assert that they are correct; but advance them more as suggestions than facts, and, if theories more plausible should appear, our mind is ever <sup>open</sup> to conviction, and ready to obey the unerring mandates of truth.

—*Quid novisti rettulisti,*

*Canadum impoliz si non, hic atem maxime.*—*Prop*

We trust that the present essay is sufficient to convince the Reader, that Lodicum is a most invaluable addition to the *Materia Medica*, and should ever be regarded as a valuable gift presented to humanity, by an all-wise and beneficent Providence. It is a remedy of comparatively



recent date, and is now rapidly gaining ground in the field of practice. It is a remedy, too, whose reputation does not depend upon the sanction of distinguished names, or upon authorities however prominent. Nor is it subject to the changes of caprices—in one year extolled—in another repudiated; on the contrary, from its own intrinsic worth, it will ever stand unshaken amidst the revolutions of medical fashion, and prove a powerful weapon in the hands of the skilful and judicious practitioners.

Note. Since completing the above essay, I have been informed by an experienced practitioner of this City, that he prescribed the Iodine with success in a case of *Acute Hemorrhagia*, after other remedies had been <sup>used</sup> with only partial relief. The same gentleman, also, exhibited it in an inveterate case of *irregular discharge from the Ear*, that no remedy had ever relieved: the Iodine, together with a seton in the back of the neck and syringing the meatus, effected a complete and permanent cure. This practitioner also informs me, that he used Iodine in a case of *Pericysticostern*, with very great advantage. We have taken the liberty of communicating these facts on account of their interesting and practical character.

